

The public are aware that owing to certain differences between a landholder and his tenants in Kagodu Village, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District, feelings became strained. Instead of settling differences in a constitutional manner, the raiyats attempted direct action and resorted to unconstitutional methods. They stopped cultivating the land and when the land-holders got the same cultivated by their own men, the raiyats seem to have, in pursuance of their plan, broken the fences and committed acts of trespass and mischief. The law and order position began to deteriorate on account of the violent activities of a few persons. It would appear that at this stage, some others interfered and contributed to the further deterioration of the position by joining the raiyats in the criminal acts. The police had naturally to intervene to maintain peace and to prevent acts of violence. They have acted with great restraint all along under the existing law of the land. The parties concerned would probably have arrived at an amicable settlement acceptable to both, but for the intervention of the outside elements, who wanted to exploit the situation.

The attention of the Government is drawn to the statement of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia issued on the 15th of June 1951. The statement is full of inaccuracies.

This is a raiyatwari area and land-holders are owners of small extents of lands and they are not land-owners in the sense of Zamindars or land-lords in other parts of India. The majority of the individual holdings in this area are below 10 acres.

Government do not wish to deal with the allegations of trespass etc., contained in the statement as these are matters *sub judice*. Dr. Lohia's statement that the landholder is trespassing on his own lands is extra-ordinary. He does not say how the raiyats got any right to the land except that he would wish them to become the proprietors on the basis of the tiller becoming the owner. That is a reform which he may consider desirable. But the wish can confer no rights on the tenants. Dr. Lohia states that the raiyats started the Satyagraha on May 18th and it is surprising that having started it, they should now be complaining of consequences flowing from Satyagraha. After attaining freedom, when there are democratic and constitutional ways of effecting reforms open to people, it would be altogether wrong and subversive of order for them to take the law into their own hands.

The statement made by Dr. Lohia regarding lathi charge and commission of physical violence by the police is unfounded, the actual position being that many of the outsiders planned and proceeded to commit acts of violence with a view to keep up the excitement. The police have acted with the maximum of restraint to maintain peace. Dr. Lohia's reference to smuggling of foodgrains in this connection is not relevant except it be to suggest that the landholders would smuggle food-grains to Bombay if they had been paid the rent due to them by the tenants. The facts are that the procurement staff of Government had to procure from the tenants the surplus grain in their possession before it could disappear. The statement that 200 acres of land have been left uncultivated is exaggerated.

The police reports go to show that Dr. Lohia, in accordance with his own reported earlier declaration and his compatriots about nine in number, and about 100 others, trespassed into the land of Sri Guruve Gowda and removed the fence, which naturally attracted the process of law and he and a few of his friends have been arrested for cognizable offences.

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It is extremely surprising that Sri Jai Prakash Narayan has flashed a statement from far off Patna on hearing of the arrest of Dr. Lohia, which according to reports, contains allegations, which to say the least are most unwarranted. The fact that Dr. Lohia had to leave for a foreign country in a few days cannot be an excuse for his committing an act which is deemed illegal, nor can it be a justification for his being exempted from the penalties which such an act may inevitably call for. Sri Jai Prakash Narayan's cry that liberty is in danger, in the circumstances, can make no meaning. Such slogans might have served a purpose in the past, when the country was under an irresponsible foreign power, but to-day with a democratic set-up, they naturally cannot deceive the discerning public.

The Government have repeatedly made it clear to both the parties that the differences between them should be settled amicably and in a constitutional manner, and that Government are not interested in taking sides in the dispute and that their sole interest is to ensure maintenance of peace, order and security, and sustain conditions suitable for the parties to arrive at an amicable settlement between themselves. They have given all facilities to the members of the public and the press to visit the area and see the conditions for themselves.

(P. N. No. 71-20-6-1951.)

'B. N. SRI SATHYAN,
Principal Information Officer.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

KOLAR FOREST DIVISION.

Resale Notification dated 8th June 1951.

RESALE OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FOREST PRODUCE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the right of collecting the undermentioned forest produce of the several units of Kolar District during the current lease period from the date of confirmation of this sale will be resold at the risk of the original purchasers who have failed to adhere to the sale conditions (such as not paying the khisti amounts falling due on 1st April 1951) by the District Forest Officer, Kolar or any other Officer deputed by him for the purpose at the District Forest Office, Kolar, on Thursday the 28th June 1951 at 2 P.M.

N.B.—Other Particulars and conditions may be ascertained from the District Forest Office, Kolar, or from the Range Forest Officers concerned.

1 Thupra leaves lease for 1949-52.—

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| 1 Goribidanur Taluk | 3 Chikballapur Taluk |
| 2 Gudibanda Taluk | 4 Sidlaghatta Taluk |

2 Lichens for 1950-52.—

3 Seethapal for 1950-52.—

- 1 Bangarpet Taluk

4 Honge leaves and seeds for 1950-52.—

- 1 Srinivasapur Taluk

5 Tamarind for 1950-52.—

- 1 Bangarpet Taluk
2 Breechaganahalli plantation
3 Kamasettihalli plantation
4 Gudibanda Taluk
5 Srinivasapur Taluk
6 Plantations of Sidlaghatta Taluk

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Notification dated 19th June 1951.

Sale of Fuel Coupes for 1951-52.

It is hereby notified for general information that the right to cut and remove fuel trees for fuel or carbonising charcoal as the case may be in the undermentioned coupes of the following State Forests of Kolar District for the year 1951-52, i.e., up to 31st March 1952 from the date of confirmation, will be sold by public auction by the District Forest Officer, Kolar District or by any other Officer deputed by him on the date and place noted hereunder subject to the conditions noted below :—

The sale commences at 2 P.M. on the date specified and be continued on the succeeding days in case the sale is not concluded on the same day and is subject to the confirmation by the District Forest Officer in case of bids of Rs. 1,000 and below and the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore in other cases.

N.B.—Each bidder shall, before he is permitted to bid, produce a solvency certificate with an earnest deposit of Rs. 50 with the Officer conducting the sale before the sales are commenced.

2. The bidders are expected to see the coupes before they bid in the sales.